

SOME NOTES ON THE GENUS HERMANNIA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES.

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The large genus *Hermannia*, in which it is now generally considered that *Mahernia* should be embodied, is, at least as far as the South African species are concerned, greatly in need of revision, but the task is one which is not to be undertaken lightly.

In the preparation of the present paper, in which I have proposed five new species, all of which (except *H. confusa*) I have observed in the field, it has involved the scrutiny of a large number of scattered descriptions of species published since the rather doubtful account in *Flora Capensis*, Vol. I, now over eighty years old. I have been struck particularly by the difficulties involved owing to the brevity of most of the descriptions and by the great importance in this genus of field notes such as the size, habit, habitat, colour of the flowers, etc., details which have been but rarely recorded with the specimens collected. The colour of many of the flowers soon changes or is lost in drying. As an instance of this, reference may be made to my notes, under *H. scabricaulis*, as regards the colour of the flowers in *H. lacera* (E. Mey. ex Harv.) Fourcade (*Mahernia scabra* E. & Z.). Dr. Fourcade, who knows *H. lacera* in the living state, has kindly given me the true colour "yellow with a purple base, drying reddish" as opposed to the guesses of Ecklon and Zeyher "violaceous" and Harvey "reddish". I have also alluded to Harvey's citation of *Drège* 7307a here. This is *Mahernia pilosula* Harv., a species with reddish orange flowers, but it is possible that there has been some accidental interchange in the numbers *Drège* 7307 and 7307a. The difference in the colour of the flowers was of great importance to me in suggesting that more than one species had been cited under one name, apart from other less apparent structural differences.

The revelations which have come to light in the case of *Mahernia scabra* are for the most part the result of some knowledge of the plants in the living state. It may be only a coincidence, but it seems open to question whether some of the other species would bear critical examination. It is but rarely, however, that so many of the old cited specimens are represented in South Africa. Nearly all those which I have been able to examine are in a terrible state of preservation,

Again, to illustrate the importance of habitat notes, *H. ternifolia* Presl., in which the leaves are normally cuneate, truncate or emarginate, has been observed sprouting from the roots on recently burnt ground with such abnormal leaves that its identity could only be determined with difficulty, a somewhat disconcerting fact in a genus in which the classification is at present greatly dependent on the leaves.

Many of the species, especially in the § Mahernia, are prostrate or decumbent in habit, but it is not always easy to detect this from dried specimens.

It is therefore to be hoped that collectors will supply fuller particulars of this nature with their specimens while the facts are fresh in their memories.

More detailed descriptions are also necessary. Whereas a species may be distinguished from what is supposed to be its nearest affinity, it must be remembered that there are others still to come which may differ in some character not even mentioned in the existing description.

Even in the Bolus Herbarium alone, there are very large numbers of unidentified species and, with the improved facilities of modern transport, more and more are being added from year to year.

Hermannia scabricaulis Salter sp. nov. (Sterculiaceae-Mahernia)
§ Lacerifoliae.

H. lacerae (E. Mey. ex Harv.) Fourcade (*typus* E. & Z. 398) affinis sed ita differt:—Partes herbaceae, nisi tamen rarissime folia, omnino sine pilis stellatis. *Stipulae* econnatae. *Folia* incondite crenato-dentata, vix lacerata et non pinnatifida. *Calyx* brevior, 5—6 mm. longus lobis attenuatis. *Stamina* breviora 5—6.5 mm. longa: filamentorum lobi e basi remotiores.

A procumbent woody shrublet, densely clothed with glandular-capitate hairs. *Stipules* free 4—6 mm. long, 3—4 mm. broad, obovate, acute variously toothed. *Leaves* petiolate, the blades elliptical, oval, ovate or obovate, mostly 2—4 cm. long, 1.5—2.5 cm. broad, irregularly crenate-dentate, scarcely lacerate, usually glabrous above, minutely glandular-pilose beneath and on the margins, very rarely with a few scattered stellate hairs: petioles 0.5—1 cm. long. *Flowers* dull pink. *Peduncles* twice or more longer than the leaves, like the pedicels and bracts glandular-pilose. *Bract* not or scarcely sheathing, 4—5 mm. long, about 4 mm. broad, irregularly toothed. *Calyx* widely campanulate, 5—6 mm. long, glandular-pilose, the teeth ovate-lanceolate, attenuate, acute, rather longer than the tube. *Petals* about 1 cm. long, the obovate limb 4 mm. long, rather longer than the pubescent claw. *Stamens* 5—6.5 mm. long: filaments cruciform, about 1.2 mm. broad across

the lobes : lobes 3 mm. from the base, stellate-pilose : anthers 3—4 mm. long. *Ovary* oval, densely pilose with glandular and stellate hairs : style sparsely pubescent on the lower half. *Capsule* oval, sharply ridged, about 1.3 cm. long.

Hab. Cape Province : Cape Div. ; Blaauwberg, *Zeyher* 130 (*type* in Bolus Herbarium) ; Kuils River, *Zeyher* ; Tygerberg *Pillans* 4762 : Cape Peninsula ; near Muizenberg, *Bolus* 4942, *Wolley-Dod* 3686, *Marloth* 573 ; near Retreat, *Pillans* 4008 ; Maitland, *Guthrie* 603 ; Clovelly, *Michell* ; Chapmans Bay, *Adamson* 2259 ; west of Vasco da Gama Peak, *Salter* 6218 : Caledon Div. ; Houw Hoek, *Guthrie* 4688 : Riversdale Div. ; Eland's Kop, *Muir* 1776.

An affinity of *H. lacera* (E. Mey. ex Harv.) Fourcade (*Mahernia scabra* E. & Z. of the Flora Capensis Vol. I, p. 214, excluding *Zeyher*, Blaauwberg, a different species which is here taken as the *type* of *H. scabricaulis*, and also *Drège* 7307a). *H. scabricaulis* differs from *H. lacera* as follows :—Herbaceous parts, except very rarely the leaves, entirely without stellate hairs. *Stipules* free. *Leaves* much less deeply divided, the petioles shorter, up to 1 cm. long. *Calyx* shorter, 5—6 mm. long, the teeth attenuate. *Stamens* shorter, 5—6.5 mm. long : lobes of the filaments more distant from the base.

Harvey has confused at least two, or perhaps three distinct species under *Mahernia scabra* E. & Z. in Flora Capensis. His description appears to apply in part to *Zeyher*'s Blaauwberg specimen which is not the same as E. & Z. 398, his *type*, but probably *Drège*, from Zondag's River (*M. lacera* E. Mey.) should be considered as the *type* under the new combination *H. lacera* Fourcade. *Drège* 7307a, from Paarl district, as represented in the National Herb. Pretoria (ex Herb. Mus. Paris) with a ticket number in *Drège*'s hand-writing, is identical with the *type* of *Mahernia pilosula* Harv., but Harvey cites *Drège* 7307, not 7307a under that species. Possibly the numbers have been wrongly affixed on some Herbarium sheets. *M. pilosula* is a species with reddish-orange flowers. There seems to be a discrepancy in Harvey's description, for neither in the *type* (E. & Z. 407) nor in *Drège* or *Pappe*, nor in the many specimens of later collecting, are the bracts "connate into an incised hood", being, rather, 3-partite almost to the extreme base with the medial lobe forked and the two lateral narrow-linear.

E. & Z. 398 as originally described in Enum. Plant I (1835) is said to have "violaceous" flowers. I am indebted to Dr. H. G. Fourcade for the information that the flowers of his specimens (F. 4675) were "yellow with a purple base", but they become reddish in drying, the state in which they were seen by Harvey.

Hermannia dichroma Salter sp. nov. (Sterculiaceae-Mahernia).
§ Verticillatae.

H. humifusae E. & Z. affinis sed ita differt:—*Folia* elongatiora, incondite crenato-lobulata, minus lacerata. *Pedunculi* breviores. *Bracteae* valde minores, fere 4·5 mm. longae, basi vaginantes. *Petala* lacticoloria vel rarius obscure rosea: lamina latior, fere orbicularis, quam unguiculus 2·5-plo longior. *Filamenta* ad lobos 1·2 mm. lata, lobis basi propinquieribus. *Ovarium* latiore, subglobosum.

A widely diffuse or decumbent shrublet, the stems up to 40 cm. long, densely and shortly glandular-scabrid: flowering branchlets with a few admixed stellate hairs. *Leaves* oblong or oblong-elliptical, rarely obovate, obtuse, irregularly crenate-lobulate, scarcely lacerate, mostly 2—5 cm. long, 0·5—1·8 cm. broad, with rather sparse stellate hairs on both faces: petioles glandular-scabrid, 2—8 mm. long. *Stipules* free, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, entire, 3—7 mm. long. *Flowers* rather numerous, pale cream-coloured or more rarely dull pink, very sweet-scented. *Peduncles* 2-flowered, as long as or longer than the leaves, like the pedicels glandular-pubescent with admixed stellate hairs: bracts connate in a laxly sheathing involucre about 4·5 mm. long, with 2 short ovate-deltoid teeth at the apex. *Calyx* widely campanulate, 5—5·5 mm. long, stellate-pilose, the teeth ovate-deltoid, attenuate, ciliate, about 2·5 mm. long. *Corolla* campanulate: petals 8—9 mm. long, the limb almost orbicular, stellate-pilose near the base inside, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the concave claw. *Stamens* 6 mm. long: filaments cruciform 2 mm. above the base, 1·2 mm. broad across the lobes: lobes greenish, densely stellate-pilose. *Ovary* subglobose, about 2·5 mm. long, densely and minutely stellate-pilose: style 4·5—5 mm. long, pubescent near the base.

Hab. Cape Province: Clanwilliam Div.; 5 miles west of Clanwilliam, Salter 2745 (type in Bolus Herbarium); Graafwater, Compton 4300 (dull pink); Nardouw Pass, Salter 3620, 7534. Flowers September. *Cotypes* were sent to the British Museum and to Kew where it could not be identified.

An affinity of *H. humifusa* E. & Z., but differing as follows:—*Leaves* more elongate and less lacerate. *Peduncles* shorter. *Bracts* very much smaller, sheathing. *Petals* cream-coloured or more rarely dull pink, the limb much longer than the claw. *Filaments* narrower across the lobes, the lobes nearer the base. *Ovary* more globose. It differs from *H. chloroleuca* Diels (ex desc.) in the colour of the flowers, not white suffused with green, in the much smaller floral parts and in the calyx, which bears stellate hairs. It is superficially like *H. collina* Schltr., but the upper part of the filaments (above the lobes) is not sigmoid as in that species.

Hermannia oligantha Salter sp. nov. (Sterculiaceae-Eu-Hermannia)
§ Cuneifoliae.

H. alnifoliae L. affinis sed ita differt:—Partes herbaceae juniores pilis stellatis densis minutis et pilis stellatis laxis majoribus et pilis capitatis adjectis. *Folia* late ovata vel obovata vel fere orbicularia, nequaquam basi cuneata. *Flores* majores: racemi eramosi pauciflori. *Calyx* 5—6 mm. longus: lobi apicibus longioribus subulatis instructi. *Petala* fere 8 mm. longa, laminis 3 mm. latis. *Stamina* 4·5 mm. longa: filamenta apicem versus 1·5 mm. lata; antherae 2 mm. longae. *Ovarium* sicut stilus longius.

A small much-branched diffuse woody shrublet about 30 cm. high. *Branches* glandular-scabrid, the younger herbaceous parts densely pilose with very minute stellate hairs, glandular-capitate hairs and with some large weak white tubercular-based stellate hairs admixed. *Stipules* usually attenuate from an oblique gibbous base, acute, sometimes falcate, 2·5—6 mm. long. *Leaves* subsessile or shortly petiolate, broadly ovate, obovate or nearly orbicular, 4—9 mm. long, 3·5—7 mm. broad, grey, deeply wrinkled, pilose with the three kinds of hairs, but the glandular-capitate few and inconspicuous: petioles up to 3 mm. long. *Flowers* few, yellow-orange, 1—2, rarely more, in simple unbranched terminal racemes. *Bracts* trifoliolate, the medial lobe linear, the two lateral like the stipules but smaller. *Peduncles* 2—3 mm. long. *Calyx* submembranous, 5—6 mm. long, the teeth deltoid at the base, narrowly attenuate to a subulate apex, rather shorter than the tube. *Corolla* urn-shaped: petals about 8 mm. long, the limb obovate, as long as the claw. *Stamens* 4·5 mm. long: filaments cuneate, 1·5 mm. broad at the apex, broadly membranous at the margins: anthers 2 mm. long. *Ovary* 2 mm. long, densely hairy: style 3 mm. long, puberulous on the lower half. *Capsule* subglobular, about 5 mm. in diam., with three obtuse apical horns.

Hab. Cape Province: Clanwilliam Division; 5 miles east of Graafwater, Salter 2750 (*type* in Bolus Herbarium); top of Nardouw Pass, Pillans 7093; Bull Hoek, Schlechter 8384 (a fragment): Namaqualand; Kamieskroon, Compton 11106: also identified at Kew as being the same as Pearson 6275. Flowers July—Sept. *Co-types* were sent to the British Museum and Kew.

An affinity of the profuse flowering *H. alnifolia* L., but differing in having gland-tipped hairs in addition to the two kinds of stellate hairs, simple few-flowered racemes, the flowers considerably larger, and longer subulate tips on the calyx-teeth.

Hermannia confusa Salter sp. nov. (Sterculiaceae-Eu-Hermannia)
§ Pinnatifidae.

Fruticulus erectus, 20—40 cm. altus. *Caulis* rigidus, inferne lignosus. *Rami* graciles, plus minusve stellato-pilosi pilis glandulosis minutis admixtis. *Stipulae* liberae, oblique ovatae vel lanceolatae, valde attenuatae, auricula gibbosa obtusa induta. *Folia* petiolata, pinnatisecta vel bi-pinnatisecta, supra glabra, infra stellato-pilosa: segmenta ultima anguste linearia, apice saepe seta sola, plerumque setis paucis apicem versus induta: petioli ad 1 cm. longi. *Inflorescentiae* longae, graciles. *Pedunculi* satis remoti, plerumque 2-flori, 1—3 cm. longi. *Bractee* minutae, tripartitae. *Calyx* 5—6 mm. longus: lobi 2—2.5 mm. longi et lati, e basi deltoidea valde attenuati, ad apicem cuspidati, sinibus rotundatis. *Corolla* flava, fere 9 mm. longa: petalorum laminae late ovales vel ovatae, auricula gibbosa obtusa marginis exterioris basi instructae: ungues apicem versus ciliati. *Filamenta* cuneata, 1.6—2 mm. lata, apice sparse minuteque stellato-pilosa: antherae in ambitu lanceolatae. *Ovarium* obovatum, ad angulos et apicem versus dense stellato-pilosum.

An erect shrublet, 20—40 cm. high, the stem woody below. *Branches* slender, more or less stellato-pilose with minute gland-tipped hairs admixed. *Stipules* free, obliquely ovate to lanceolate, 3—5 mm. long, strongly attenuate, the gibbose auricle obtuse. *Leaves* petiolate, pinnatisect or bi-pinnatisect, mostly 1—3 cm. long, glabrous above, minutely glandular-pilose, stellato-pilose beneath, the ultimate segments narrow-linear, 0.5—1 mm. broad, somewhat decurrent, acute or obtuse, often with one terminal bristle, sometimes with a few more simple bristles near the apex: petioles up to 1 cm. long. *Inflorescences* long, slender, usually minutely glandular, with or without stellate hairs. *Peduncles* rather distant, mostly 2-flowered, 1—3 cm. long, shorter than the internodes. *Bracts* very small, tripartite. *Calyx* widely campanulate, 5—6 mm. long, the tube glabrous or rarely sparsely stellato-pilose: lobes 2—2.5 mm. long and broad, strongly attenuate from a deltoid base to an acute cuspidate, rarely stellato-ciliate apex, the sinus rounded. *Corolla* yellow, urceolate: petals imbricate, about 9 mm. long, the limb broadly oval or ovate, slightly shorter than the claw, with a distinct gibbous auricle at the base of the outer margin: claw arcuate, convex, ciliate on the upper part. *Filaments* cuneate, 4 mm. long, 1.6—2 mm. broad, with membranous wings and with a few small stellate hairs at the truncate apex: anthers lanceolate in outline, 3 mm. long. *Ovary* obovate, densely stellato-pilose on the ridges and towards the apex: style pubescent on the lower half. *Capsule* sub-globose, indented at the apex, about 5 mm. in diam., the stellate hairs on the ridges towards the apex largest.

Hab. Cape Province: Caledon Div.; between Caledon and Babylon's Tower, *E. & Z.* 374 (in Bolus Herb.); Hartebeeste River, *Zeyher* 2001;

hills near Caledon and Somerset, *E. & Z.*; Zwartberg, *Schlechter* 5557, *Guthrie* (Bolus Herb. 17034); Houw Hoek, *Guthrie* 3377, *Bolus*; between Caledon and Napier, *Esterhuysen* 3044: Swellendam Div.; Bushmans River, *Compton* 11909: Bredasdorp Div.; Napier, *Compton* 8978: Stellenbosch Div.; near Somerset, Hottentots Holland, *E. & Z.* 408 (*Mahernia pinnata* *E. & Z.*); Sir Lowry Pass, *Wasserfall* 383: Worcester Div.; Hex River, *Drège*; near De Doorns, *Bolus* 13076; near Worcester, *Leipoldt* 3509, (Bolus Herb. 18622): Ceres Div.; Prince Alfred's Hamlet, *Compton* 11969; Gydouw Pass, *Leipoldt* 3508, *Bolus*: Tulbagh Div.; near Waterfall, *E. & Z.* 377 (*H. coronopifolia* *E. & Z.*), *Hutchinson* 371; Tulbagh Road, *Schlechter* 8995; near Tulbagh Kloof, *Bolus*; Winterhoeksberg, *Bolus* 5127; Artois, *Esterhuysen* 6083: Malmesbury Div.; near Moorreesburg, *Bolus* 9951: Piquetberg Div.; Piquetberg, *Bolus* 13524; Grooenvlei, *Guthrie* 2551; Piquenier's Kloof, *Schlechter* 4940; Kapitein's Kloof, *Pillans* 8027.

This species comprises the specimens cited by Harvey in *Flora Capensis* Vol. I, p. 203 under *Hermannia tenuifolia* Sims in Bot. Mag. t. 1348, viz. *E. & Z.* 374, *E. & Z.* 377 (*H. coronopifolia* *E. & Z.*), *E. & Z.* 408 (*Mahernia pinnata* *E. & Z.*), *E. & Z.* hills near Caledon and Somerset, *Zeyher* 2001 and *Drège*, Hex River, together with a large number of conspecific specimens of later collecting. I have not seen *Drège*, between Breede River and Bokkeveld, but in all probability it is also conspecific.

My reasons for removing these specimens from *H. tenuifolia* are as follows:—

Although the figure (Bot. Mag. t. 1348) with its 3-word description—*foliis pinnatifido-liniaribus*—has been considered as validly published, it seems advisable to treat it as an imperfectly known species, for the figure might just as well be intended to represent *H. pinnatisecta* Salter sp. nov. (a species unknown to Harvey) which follows here and has similar leaves. It is in reality no more than a “pretty” picture and it is impossible to determine the shape of the petals and, indeed, whether the margins are intended to be sinuate or merely undulate: the calyx is quite characterless and, of course, the sexual parts of the flower are hidden. I do not think the exact identity of Sims' species can ever be known with certainty. I have not seen the defective specimen in Herb. Banks which Sims states to be “like it”.

But a further difficulty arises. Owing to the inadequacy of the original description, Harvey must have obtained the details given in the *Flora Capensis* elsewhere, and it would be assumed from one or more of the specimens which he cites. The five referred to above are certainly conspecific *inter se*, but it has been found that his description differs

in many important respects from my own observation of *E. & Z.* 374 and other undoubtedly conspecific specimens. The stipules are remarkably gibbous at the base and strongly attenuate, not amplexicaul; the leaves are petiolate, not subsessile; the bracts are tripartite and there is no sign of a terminal bristle on the calyx lobes, though a few specimens have one or two stellate hairs; the limb of the petal, described as ovate, is, in fact, asymmetrical having a basal auricle, nor is the claw downy; the filaments are almost too narrow to be described as obovate, certainly not broadly obovate and the anthers are lanceolate in outline, not hastate. The character of the stiff hair at the apex of the leaf segments appears to be of little value, for these hairs seem to be caducous, some specimens, notably Zeyher 2001, being entirely without them, while in others there are several simple hairs close to the apex.

I am unable to explain these discrepancies and have therefore given a full description of this species as *H. confusa*, for there appears to be no point in attaching my description to a species of such uncertain identity as *H. tenuifolia*.

Hermannia pinnatisecta Salter sp. nov. (Sterculiaceae-Eu-Hermannia)
§ Pinnatifidae.

Fruticulus decumbens. *Caules* numerosi, non rigidi, saepe eramulosi, inferne glabrescentes, superne minute stellato-pilosi. *Stipulae* ovatae, attenuate acutae, 2—4 mm. longae. *Folia* glabrescentia, juniora pilis paucis stellatis induta, superiora remota, petiolo incluso 1·5—3 cm. longa, 0·6—2 cm. lata, profunde pinnatisecta vel bi-pinnatisecta: segmenta ultima linearia, basin versus coarctata, decurrentia. *Flores* pauci, flavi, racemosi. *Bractee* 2—3-partitae, amplexcentes, 1—2 mm. longae. *Pedunculi* internodis valde breviores, stellato-pilosi. *Calyx* 7 mm. longus, glanduloso-punctatus, laxe stellato-pilosus, lobis deltoideis leviter acuminatis, sinibus subangulosis. *Corolla* urceolata, 1 cm. longa: petalorum laminae obovatae, raro obscure auriculatae, 4—5 mm. latae. *Filamenta* cuneata, 1·8 mm. lata: antherae in ambitu lanceolatae, acutae, 3 mm. longae. *Ovarium* ovale, saltem ad angulos stellato-pilosum.

A low decumbent shrublet. *Stems* numerous, usually simple, scarcely woody, 20—50 cm. long, usually branching from the root or below ground, glabrescent towards the base, minutely stellato-pilose above. *Stipules* ovate, attenuately acute, 2—4 mm. long. *Leaves* glabrescent, the younger with a few small stellate hairs, solitary, the upper widely distant, including the petiole usually 1·5—3 cm. long, 0·6—2 cm. broad, deeply pinnatisect or bi-pinnatisect, the ultimate lobes linear, obtuse or subacute, tapering towards the base, somewhat decurrent, usually 1—2 mm. broad: petioles 0·3—1 cm. long. *Flowers* few, racemose, distant,

solitary, yellow. *Bracts* 2—3-partite, clasping, 1—2 mm. long. *Peduncles* much shorter than the internodes, stellato-pilose. *Calyx* widely campanulate, about 7 mm. long, gland-dotted, sometimes laxly stellato-pilose, the teeth 2·5 mm. long, deltoid, slightly acuminate, the sinus subangular. *Corolla* urceolate: petals 1 cm. long, the limb sub-symmetrical or rarely with an obscure auricle at the base of the outer margin, 4—5 mm. broad, as long as the arcuate claw. *Filaments* cuneate or narrowly cuneate-obovate, 3·5 mm. long, 1·8 mm. broad, with membranous wings: anthers lanceolate in outline, acute, 3 mm. long. *Ovary* oval, 2 mm. long, densely stellato-pilose, at least on the ridges: style 4·5 mm. long, very minutely pubescent. *Capsule* 6—7 mm. in diam., indented at the apex, stellato-pilose on the ridges.

Hab. Cape Province: Malmesbury Div.; Mamre Hills, *Compton* 14928 (*type* at Kirstenbosch); near Yserfontein, *Salter* 1347; Koperfontein, *Compton* 9457; Darling, *Schlechter* 5339; Slangkop, *M. Gillett* Bol. Herb. 23340; Moorreesberg, *Leipoldt* Bol. Herb. 18628; Clanwilliam Div.; Van Putten's Vlei, *M. Gillett* 4058. Flowers Aug.—Sept.

Var. β **auriculata** Salter. *Calyx* sinibus inter lobos rotundatioribus. *Flores* flavi vel rarius albi. *Petalorum* laminae angustiores, 5—6 mm. latae, auricula gibbosa obtusa conspicua marginis exterioris basi instructae.

Sinus between the calyx lobes more rounded. *Flowers* yellow or more rarely white. Limb of the *petals* wider, 5—6 mm. broad, with a conspicuous gibbous auricle at the base of the outer margin.

Hab. Cape Province: Malmesbury Div.; Yserfontein, *Compton* 17374 (*type* at Kirstenbosch); near Langebaan, *Leighton* Bol. Herb. 23339; Steenberg's Cove, *Compton* 15942 (corolla white).

H. pinnatisecta, judging by the leaves, is an affinity of *H. confusa* Salter, the preceding species and the imperfectly known *H. tenuifolia* Sims in Bot. Mag. It differs in its lax decumbent habit, symmetrical stipules, solitary flowers, larger corolla and calyx, the latter sparsely stellato-pilose with much less attenuate teeth and the entirely glabrous filaments.